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few persons and an almost equally pronounced decrease in the number employing relatively many persons. Admitting the failure of these figures to prove his point, the author resorts to the figures of proprietorship. By this method he is able to show an absolute decrease in proprietorships under 10 hectares of from 4,852,963, in 1892, to 4,611,564, in 1908.

In the same sixteen years, farms of 10 hectares or more increased from 849,789 to 893,900. An analysis of these figures and also others, however, shows the following percentages:

<i>Size of Farm</i>	<i>Increase or Decrease Per cent</i>
Under 1 hectare	— 6.6
1-10 hectares	— 3.5
10-40 hectares	+ 4.0
40-100 hectares	+12.0
Over 100 hectares	—11.+

It appears, therefore, that the argument for increasing concentration in the last sixteen years is not a strong one since the two increases may be due as well to the decline in farms of over 100 hectares as to the decrease in farms of under 10 hectares.

An attempt is made to prove concentration in money fortunes in France by dividing inheritances into thirteen classes according to size, and tabulating the number of inheritances in each class together with their totals, for each year from 1903 to 1911. Aside from the fact that the period is too short to form an adequate judgment, the absolute figures are like all absolute figures, worth but little statistically. Only by showing the average declines and increases could statistical proof of the concentration of wealth be adduced. No such averages have been made. In conclusion, therefore, I think it may be said that the author has clearly failed to prove increasing concentration in France except in industrial and commercial enterprises.

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NEW BOOKS

CANFIELD, G. F. *Cases and statutes on trusts and powers, perpetuities, accumulations and charitable uses in New York.* (New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1914. Pp. xx, 868. \$6.)

DEWING, A. S. *Corporate promotions and reorganizations.* Harvard economic studies, vol. X. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1914. Pp. vii, 615.)

To be reviewed.

- DOS PASSOS, J. R. *Legislation vs. capital and labor; the federal anti-trust law.* (Chicago: Donnelly & Sons Co. 1914. Pp. 10.)
- DYER, I. W. *Maine corporation law.* Eighth edition. (Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon. 1913. Pp. xxi, 288. \$3.)
- MORAL, F. *Aktienkapital und Aktien-Emissionskurs, bei industriellen Unternehmungen.* Staats- und sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen, 176. (Munich: Duncker & Humblot. 1914. Pp. xii, 54. 2.50 M.)
- NOETHER, E. *Vertristung und Monopolfrage in der deutschen Elektrizitätsindustrie.* (Leipzig: J. Bensheimer. 1913. Pp. 112. 2.50 M.)
- NORTON, W. J. *Illinois public utility commission law and municipal ownership law.* (Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co. 1914. Pp. 200. \$2.)
- REEDER, R. P. *The validity of rate regulations, state and federal.* (Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson Co. 1914. Pp. xv, 440. \$5.)
- RUSSELL, S. *The disintegration of monopoly.* (Salt Lake City: Samuel Russell, 415 McCornick Block. 1914. 50c.)
- SINGER, J. *Das Land der Monopole: Amerika oder Deutschland.* (Berlin: Siemenroth. 1913. Pp. 366. 8.50 M.)

The work is divided into three parts. Part I discusses monopoly tendencies in America; describes the organization and operation of the leading American organizations which have come to be considered monopolies, such as the Standard Oil Company, the United States Steel Company, and the United Shoe Machinery Company. In a similar manner part II describes the cartels of Germany. Thus is afforded an excellent source of information for the facts referring to the large organizations of capital in these two countries which, under the name of monopolies, trusts, cartels, and syndicates, have been causing so much concern to the people. It is in part III that the student of economics will find most to interest him, for here is discussed the attitude of the governments and the people towards monopolies, together with an examination of the nature and development of monopolistic organizations.

The author holds that monopolies are the natural outcome of competition, and since they are a natural result, they must be favored and controlled. This seems in some respects a crude application of the Darwinian principle of the survival of the fit; for whatever justification it may have in a pure state of nature, it cannot be admitted to apply fully in the social world of human beings. A product of social evolution is not its own justification of its continued right to be. The author also discusses the effect of tariff reductions in America on business, and the methods used by various firms to aid employees in case of accident, sickness, and old age. He holds that large-scale organization tends to mitigate the occurrence of crises because of its adjustment of supply and demand.

W. F. G.

SMITH, H. A. *The law of associations, corporate and unincorporate.* (London: Oxford University Press. 1914. 6s.)

——— *Commission telephone cases.* Three volumes. (New York: American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1914. Pp. liii, 1991.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

Jurisdiction in American Building-Trades Unions. By NATHANIEL RUGGLES WHITNEY. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXXII, No. 1. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1914. Pp. vii, 182.)

The study is divided into six parts, treating of territorial jurisdiction, trade jurisdiction, dual unionism, demarcation disputes, the cost, and the remedy for jurisdictional disputes. Under these several heads much valuable information is brought together from practical sources to illustrate the four kinds of disputes that prevail.

The cost of jurisdictional disputes receives special attention and evidence is furnished to show the reality of this loss. Labor leaders themselves are beginning to realize how costly disputes are. The typical view is expressed in a quotation: "It is untenable and intolerable for an organization to attempt to ride rough shod over and trample under foot the rights and jurisdiction of a trade . . . which is already covered by an existing organization."

The remedies for jurisdictional disputes are treated in the closing section. Conferences and agreements are weak, as they are optional. Arbitration fails because of lack of confidence in arbitrators. Amalgamation of disputing unions would be both simple and effective "if the unions in conflict could only be persuaded to adopt it." This they refuse to do. Exchange of cards and dual membership have not worked well. Remedial measures generally are not effective. As to preventive measures, the conclusions are somewhat more optimistic. Among these are found: (1) the filing of fully listed jurisdiction claims with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., (2) agreement not to participate in sympathetic strikes over these conflicts, (3) development of industrial unionism. In the author's view (pp. 147-148),

It is vain to hope that disputes will disappear within any reasonable time. As long as labor is organized in the present manner and as long as new materials and new methods are being introduced into